

LUMINOUS PAINT
FOR
LIFE BUOYS,
MOORING BUOYS,
BEACONS,
PIRE HEADS,
CLOCK DIALS,
LANTERNS FOR MAGAZINES,
etc., etc.

L. AND C. CRAWFORD & CO., Agents for the Sale of the
"PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT"
at Hongkong, South China, and Formosa.

They have now a large supply of the most
requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark
room, in which the illuminating power of this
Paint is shown.

Inspection is invited.

L. AND C. CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1883.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor
and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SURGEONS.

AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFRIGERATED,

PASSNGRS' SHIPS' SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until cancellation.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, under publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 1st, 1883.

WARRIOR on the Franco-Chinese difficulty the Times remarks:—"If China were reluctantly to encourage the resistance and aggression of the hill tribes on the Tonquin frontier, France might be tempted to retaliate by blockading Chinese ports. This, however, is a matter to which England would find it very difficult to remain indifferent. Three-fourths of the foreign trade of China is with this country, and it might easily become a question how far France was justified in interfering with a trade of this magnitude in the pursuit of a claim the justice of which is more than doubtful, and the direct advantage of which is very difficult to perceive." The blockades of the ports could only take place after declaration of war—or it would be equivalent to such declaration. We do not imagine there will be war between the two countries. As the Times puts it—"It is the traditional policy of China to present an imposing front to the foreigner. Chinese warfare has been conducted on now with the assistance of painted devils, which present a formidable appearance at a distance, though they are no very serious obstacles to the advance of a determined enemy, and it is probable that Chinese diplomacy is not unfamiliar with the use of similar artifices." The bluster and talk of the Chinese must always be largely discounted. War, however, would not be unwelcome to a large proportion of the natives, we believe. They do not realise how terrible it might be if brought directly to their own doors, and, like a child with a toy gun, they want to try their recently acquired men-of-war and military armaments. Writing recently on the attitude of China towards the new civilisation, the N. C. Daily News remarks:—"Some observers have perceived a vein of boisterous impulse under the ordinary Chinese character, which generally passes for one of extraordinary astuteness. The impulsive way in which Chinese statesmen and merchants rush into things which they do not understand, is accounted for by the survival in them of youthful delight in novelties. They order out from Europe warships of the newest pattern, and set half the rifle manufacturers of New England to work to supply them. The ships arrive and the rifles are landed, but the fancy which ordered them, or the fear from the acts of another Power which made them a necessity, has passed away. The ships are maintained in inefficiency, the arms are allowed to rust, and when another fancy for a newer style of vessel or weapon has seized them, the money of an impoverished nation is recklessly and uneasily squandered." Just at present the fancy is to furbish up the weapons and try them, and in a "vein of boisterous impulse" many of the nations would be pleased to see China fight France. Statesmen like Li Hung-chang, however, know what war means; they are able to gauge the strength of the two countries, and however stormy the atmosphere may at any time appear, we think the chances that peaceful counsels will prevail very much outweigh those of war. But should hostilities unfortunately break out the interests of England would or might be vitally affected, and she would certainly be justified in claiming to have a say in the matter. If the foreign trade with China were stopped for a few months more harm would be done than the possession of Tonquin by France for very many years would compensate for. Not only England but Germany and other European powers, as well as America and France herself, would be heavy losers by the stoppage of the trade, and in view of the large and varied interests involved it is not in the least likely that France would venture to blockade any of the Treaty Ports. Nor would there be any immediate reason why she should

do. Whether France and China come to an agreement on the Tonquin question or not, the former will take possession of the country, and if China does not like it and determines to maintain by force what she conceives to be her rights the only course open to her would be to attempt to drive the French out of Tonquin. The battle field would be Annam or Tonquin, or both—but as long as France was able to hold her own in that part there would be little likelihood, in view of the circumstances already stated, of her attempting to blockade the treaty ports. If, however, France should determine to carry on operations there, and other powers did not interfere, her object would be no so much to blockade as to take and hold whatever port or ports she might determine on, and allow trade to be carried on as usual, taking the revenue to reimburse herself in part for her war expenses. Under such circumstances trade would probably suffer little if at all. The last war did not stop the foreign trade, nor do we think a war with France at the present time would do so.

The O. & O. steamer Arabic goes to the Cosmopolitan dock to-day.

We notice that the bridge in the New Garden, destroyed by a landslide some two years ago, is being rebuilt.

From a private letter from Glasgow the Daily News learns a new steamer called the Waha, to replace the one which was lost at the beginning of this year on the Yangtze, is being built in Scotland, and is expected to arrive here about the 1st of next year.

The Shanghai Courier says:—"It is reported that Mr. P. McEne, R.N., assistant harbour master, Hongkong, has received the appointment as Superintendent of Police at Shanghai, and that he will take up his duties on the 1st of next year." The report mentioned by our contemporary is, we understand, correct.

From a private letter received from Glasgow the Shanghai Courier has that Mr. Tong-king-sing, the Englishman who visited the shipyards on the 24th ult., for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject, has now returned to the Concession, having been detained by the Chinese authorities for the 30th inst. It is said that Mr. Tong-king-sing has ordered two new steamers to be built especially for the Tientsin line.

The Chinese are seen from advertisement in another column that the English are now on their way from Singapore, intend to give a performance of "Patience" next Monday. They have been performing successfully at Singapore, where they were assisted by amateurs, and in Hongkong they will be gladly welcomed by those who remember their former visit here some three years ago.

A correspondent in the North writes to the N. C. Daily News upon the situation as follows:—"There is a feeling here among the officials that since the King of Annam has repudiated the neutrality of China by the very act of making a Treaty with France, he ought to reap the reward of his infidelity, and be left to his fate, whatever that may be." We cannot too ardently admire the ingenuity of the Chinese mind in evading a dilemma, and finding a dignified mode of retreating from an untenable position.

The Misaki Maru from Black Rock on Sunday, the 17th July, for the purpose of obtaining appliances and lighters to raise the wreck of the French steamer, which left here early on the 20th having in tow five small boats, was wrecked on 100 fms carrying engine each and the Co's large Kuroki Maru, the cabin and deck covering of the latter having been previously removed. The Misaki Maru (ship's name the Kuroki) is also, we believe, to be sent from Kobe to assist at the wreck.—*Evening Sun.*

The Chinese as a race are represented as lacking originality, but we saw a launch on the 24th ult. which, for ingenuity, beats (say) the N. C. Daily News anything we had previously seen. The weapon was constructed by the French Municipal Police some time ago. It is a long thin barrel composed of small pieces of brass and two plates, the latter being the weapon when not used is closed up about four inches square. The bars are about half an inch thick. They are riveted together and in a manner that, by pressing the handles toward each other, the bars start out about a half foot, and with such force that a west wind blow could be deflected, especially as the points are sharp.

The Shanghai says His Excellency Tso Tzeng-kuang, the Viceroy of the Two Kiangs, is going to establish a Steamship Company to run eight steamers, four on the Tientsin line, and four on the Yangtze. If successful, the line will be increased. The Company is known as "Quai Chueh Chia" (Fruit Stock Co.). A piece of land has been allotted to the Chia-yang Tzien-tien on which to build the steamers, which are to be monolithic to the Throns and Kiangs. It is further rumoured that 200,000 shu (150 catties each) of tribute rice will be taken from the C. M. S. Co. and shipped by the New Company's steamers every year. The Mercury's Tientsin correspondent adds:—Now the new Chinese steamer company, which Li Hung-chang objected to last year, has been authorised to commence operations by H. E. Li, who in Shanghai there will be four owners, the names of whom no doubt you know. The new opposition company starts with Tls. 2,000,000. Messrs. Boyd & Co. to buy and build the steamers. This company has bought the Shih Ching-yang property of the China Merchants' B. N. C. grain directors for the sum of Tls. 30,000, so that the amount necessary to build the steamers will be all that is necessary to load, discharge, and store grain. This, it appears, is very analogous to the old company's shareholders, who are displaced by Li Hung-chang and say that Tong King-sing's remarks in his last year's report, in which he said that people should see with their eyes and hear with their ears, were right and sorry that people should still see the same. That the Chinese are not to blame, they may have been as preferable as possible. The C. M. S. N. Co. will have to bear 24 per cent dividend to their shareholders instead of 20 per cent the year before last, and place a very handsome sum to the Reserve Fund; therefore this new company was not necessary.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventeenth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the China Traders' Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company's office, Queen's-road, yesterday afternoon, was presided over by M. H. Sasse (Chairman), L. Poenskeer, B. Schmiedek, J. Thurner (Directors), W. B. Rehers, T. Arnold, T. D. Bunting, W. B. Lorley, M. B. Polishaw, A. H. Clinchy, E. B. Burnie, A. E. Vauher, W. Forrest, H. J. Zut, A. S. Gark, and W. H. Ray (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for several days, and I will, with your permission, take them as read. Our last financial year's profit, I regret to say, has not been equal to that of the previous one, but considering the disastrous character of the last two months for marine risks I have no doubt you will agree with me that the return is not unsatisfactory. Our business, however, is steadily improving, the number of contracts for insurance is on the increase, and the number of special risks to be born in the first instance by the defendants.

After a considerable amount of further argument, the court decided on this course.

The Attorney-General said he presumed the new trial could only proceed on the point on which the trial was granted, its question whether the trial was granted to the opium, or to the damage it was caused by the opium.

The Chief Justice was of opinion that if a new trial was granted, the parties were entitled to go over the case de novo.

The court granted the rule absolute, set aside the decision of the Summary Judicature Court, and ordered a new trial before its full court and a new trial before the court of first instance.

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ing a Franco-Chinese war?" "It would be rash to promise that. All, of course, depends on circumstances, and the effect that might eventually be made to that effect. We have nothing to gain from China." "What would the Chinese do if Japan sent to an ally?" "The greatest calamity. Our ports, our docks, our transports, our arsenals, our provisions, all would be of the greatest advantage to whichever party we aided with." "And if you are attacked?" "It would be attacked on our own shore, we can place in the field 300,000, even 350,000 soldiers, but our standing army comprises only 40,000." "What do you think of the Chinese army?" "We are not aware of its value, but the following is the only answer: "We can now see that the condition and organization in China are the same as they were hundreds of years ago. In this essential point nothing has been changed." "You then believe that China would submit?" "We must take into consideration the immense distance that separates France from China, and the circumstances that have rendered that." "Does the Tongking dispute not remonstrate to your nation's agents with China?" "Yes, but with this difference. When some six years ago we intended to make a treaty with Korea for the opening up of her ports, we were cautious enough previously to inquire in Peking whether Korea was considered an independent State with power to conclude international treaties. The only way was to make Korea, although not independent, a French protege. Such a procedure was adopted in the case of Korea. The Treaty of 1874 Treaty was made with Tongking, which had prevented the present difficulties." "Could any French offer induce Japan to form an alliance?" "That depends. I repeat that we have nothing to gain from China. The differences of race, habits, education, and public institutions between the two nations are so great that no annexation of China would be of any advantage to France. In addition, we do not believe that France and China . . . " "Have the Japanese forces improved of late?" "The paper currency still weighs down. We could immediately introduce specie payment if the Powers would consent to the proposed rise in the duties. But hitherto they have returned no answer to the protest of the Emperor, which drew up a new tariff treaty on the subject. The protest was communicated to all the Powers concerned."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 15th July.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight

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EXTRACTS.

WORK AND WAIT.
A husbandman, who many years has ploughed his fields and sown his lands, grew weary with his doubts and fears. "I toil in vain! These rocks and sands will yield no harvest to my hands; the best seeds rot in barren lands." "My drooping vine is withering; no promise grape its blossoms bring; no birds among its leaves sing." "My flock is dying on the plain; the heavens are breath they yield no rain; the earth is iron. I toil in vain." While yet he spoke a breath had stirred his drooping vine, like wing of bird. And from its leaves a voice he heard: "The gorms and fruits of life must be forever held in mystery: Yet none can tell in vain for me." "A mighty hand, more skilled than thine, must break the cluster on the vine, and make the fields with harvest shine." "Man can but work, God can create; but they who work, and watch, and wait, have their reward, though it come late." "Look up to heaven! I behold and hear! The clouds are thundering in the ear—an answer to thy doubts and fears!" He looked, and lo! a cloud-draped car, with trailing smoke and flames afar, was rushing to a distant star. And ovary thirsty flock and plain was rising up to meet the sun. That came to clothe the fields with green; and on the clouds he saw again, the covenant of God and man, written with his rainbow pen: "Seed-time and harvest shall not fail, and though all enemies cease, my truth and promise shall prevail."

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?
Here is what Lord Chesterfield says:—"A gentleman always attends, even to the choice of his amusements. If at cards he will not play cribbage, all fours, or putt; or in sports or exercise be seen at skittles, leap-frog, football, cricket, driving of coaches, &c., for he knows that such an imitation of the manners of the mob will indubitably stamp him with vulgarity." In another of his letters to his son he says, "there are liberal and ill-liberal pleasures, as well as indiscriminate gluttony driving coaches, rustic sports such as fox chases, horse races, &c., are infinitely below the honest and industrious professions of a tailor and a shomaker." And yet people who call themselves gentlemen, do most of these things nowadays, and even those who are not gentlemen consider themselves such in consequence of doing some of them.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

FLOWERS IN BEDROOMS.
Just at this time of year many persons are greatly tempted to fill up the windows of their houses with a brilliant display of flowers, and the bedroom—in which, as a rule, very little, gas, is burnt—are the apartments in which flowers thrive best. There is a very general impression, however, that whomever, as plants, may be by day, they are by night very deleterious. Scientific men have declared that they give out oxygen gas by day and carbonic acid gas by night. Now, most people know that carbonic acid gas is poisonous, and it is very common for the world, come, and, as is again often indistinguishable from heroism, and in soldiers of great use to their country. When George II. expressed great admiration of General Wolfe, one of his courtiers remarked that the general was mad. "Oh! he is mad," said the King, "then I wish he would bite some of my other generals." He said, "the hair of children brings evil in place of good, and is also condemned by the distinguished worker in this department, Professor Kaposi, of Vienna, who states that it is well known that the hair of women who possess luxuriant locks from the time of girlhood never attain its original length after having been once cut. Plautus has made the same observation by frequent experiments, and adds that there is a general opinion that frequent cutting of the hair increases its length, but the effect is different from that generally supposed. This, upon one occasion, he states that he cut off circles of hair in which a safety-valve to the patient, one is entitled to complain except the recipient of the favour; and we have not more complained. Of quite another sort are those dangerous persons who behave as if they were mad. A Dr. Gaillard declares that Herod died when he leaped out of bed, killed Joseph, and played many such Bedlam pranks. The whole court could not rule him a long time after." Indeed it would almost seem that many and Bedlam pranks would not leave him any time to rule at all. The last and lowest, though not the most objectionable class, are those poor creatures whom Burton describes as "stark noddies," whom the characteristically indolent of popular language calls "inaneants," and the world dub "idiots"—though it is rather hard hard to find an "idiot" a person who takes no part in political life, should be compelled to become synonymous with a brainless imbecile.

STORIES ABOUT TALLEYRAND.

Mr. Greville's most interesting stories are about Talleyrand, whom he knew very well. Stories about Talleyrand are almost always good; it is difficult to remember whether or not they are new. Some verses of his written when he was a priest, and in love, are mentioned, but not printed. "He was very proud of a definition he had made of 'L'Amour': 'Love is a reality in the realm of the imagination.' It does not sound much to the proud—in English. The anecdote about M. de Narbonne is not new, but it is good. This gentleman was very tedious, and one day, when driving with Talleyrand across the Pont Neuf, was particularly drowsy. Talleyrand saw a man running at a distance, and said to his companion: 'Don't speak so loud, we are overhead.' He said to Lady Holland, 'She pretends to know everything, to make her self important, and when she does not know she invents—' the consequences of his invention being ill-natured stories. Napoleon, according to Talleyrand, had moments in which he played the moralist among the ladies of his court. The Emperor thought the conduct of the Maréchal Ney "too free for," which gives one an unwholesome desire to know what the Maréchal could possibly have known.

Madame de Staél, engaged Madame de Staél (and no wonder) by saying, "Si Madame de Staél, avait été élue, elle aurait été très supérieure."

Talleyrand and Louis XVIII. used to have irreverent jokes on Sunday afternoon, which was very ungrateful conduct in that monarch. Otherwise Louis XVIII. was very agreeable and well read, particularly well acquainted with Horace, and extremely proud of his beauty, and of the grace with which he took off and put on his hat. In this respect his Majesty considered himself the most accomplished man in his own dominions. Napoleon, oddly enough, was very fond of theology. So far there was a certain resemblance between the Emperor and Lord Byron. He kept three bishops with whom he used to argue on very serious and difficult topics. This was almost unpalatable luxury, and it was how self-indulgent the Emperor was, and could afford to be, that not one of the three bishops could satisfy his curiosity about divine things. Talleyrand admitted that he himself was not wholly destitute of religious belief; so open was the mind of this really clever man. In earlier days he had some very odd experience of revolutionary society. He was at a meeting of the Directives when Barras gave Garot the list of the he was tortured, not corporally, and Barras replied in this style of an unpolished coo, beaver: "I had never seen anything like it," said Talleyrand, as illustrating his thought, are:

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LUNATICS AT LARGE.

Editors of newspapers are often blamed for many things which they incontinently publish to the world; but no account, that we ever saw, has been taken of those things which they refrain from publishing. The world has indeed little knowledge of how much it has to be grateful for. What would have been thought, for instance, if we had published a letter purporting to prove, in a column and a half, that all the ideas of Newton as to the theory of gravitation—except that the apple had a stalk—were absolutely erroneous? recommended by the faculty several centuries ago. To shun the fact with the fat of a dottoress, is another good plan; and to bore holes in the patient's skin in two or three places, to let out the fuliginous vapours, used to be tried in Rome with great success. For a hypochondriac Dutchman there is, according to *Lobis, Medicina's*, a special cure in the shape of a cauterised wound upon the right leg; and "it is not amiss," says Burton, "to bleed virgins in the ankles who are unhealthily pale for love matters. With all these species to choose from, it would be hard if each of us could not select some remedy specially adapted to the cases of our friends and relatives. Who for instance, would not be willing to bore holes in the head of his mother-in-law to let out the fuliginous vapours, which might otherwise 'distemper' the whole household?"—*Globe*.

GIRLS FIRST.

"The best husband I ever met," says a living writer, "comes out of a family where the mother, a most lovable old soul-denying woman, laid down the absolute law, 'Girls first—not in any authority, but to be thought of as to protection and tenderness. Consequently, the chivalrous care which these ladies were taught to show to their own sex, naturally extended to all women. They grew up true gentlemen—gentlemen generous, unceasing, courteous of speech, and kind of heart. In them the protecting strength of manhood, which seems to use its strength except for protection, the proud honest of manhood, which infinitely prefers being loyally and openly resisted to being 'twisted round one's finger,' as mean men are twisted, and mean women will always be found ready to do it, but which I think all honest men and brave women would not merely dislike, but utterly despise."

SHOULD THE HAIR BE PERIODICALLY CUT?

It may be that cutting and shaving may for the time increase the action of the growth, but it has no permanent effect either upon the hair-bulb or the hair-sac, and will not in any way add to the life of the hair. On the contrary, cutting and shaving will cause the hair to grow longer for the time being, but in the end will inevitably shorten its term of life by exhausting the nutritive action of the hair-forming apparatus. When the hair are frequently cut, they will usually become coarse, after losing the beautiful gloss of the fine and delicate hairs. The pigment will likewise change—brown, for instance, becoming chestnut, and black changing to a dark brown. In addition, the ends of very many will be split and ragged, presenting a hair-like appearance. If the hair appears stunted in their growth upon portions of the scalp or beard, or hair crop up here and there, the method of clipping off the ends of the short hairs, of plucking out the ragged, withered, and gray hairs, will allow them to grow stronger, longer, and thicker. Mothers, in regard to their children, should not cut their hair at certain periods of the year during the supernumerary period of full moon, in order to increase its length and luxuriance as they bloom into womanhood and manhood. This habit of cutting the hair of children brings evil in place of good, and is also condemned by the distinguished worker in this department, Professor Kaposi, of Vienna, who states that it is well known that the hair of women who possess luxuriant locks from the time of girlhood never attain its original length after having been once cut. Plautus has made the same observation by frequent experiments, and adds that there is a general opinion that frequent cutting of the hair increases its length, but the effect is different from that generally supposed. This, upon one occasion, he states that he cut off circles of hair in which a safety-valve to the patient, one is entitled to complain except the recipient of the favour; and we have not more complained. Of quite another sort are those dangerous persons who behave as if they were mad. A Dr. Gaillard declares that Herod died when he leaped out of bed, killed Joseph, and played many such Bedlam pranks. The whole court could not rule him a long time after." Indeed it would almost seem that many and Bedlam pranks would not leave him any time to rule at all. The last and lowest, though not the most objectionable class, are those poor creatures whom Burton describes as "stark noddies," whom the characteristically indolent of popular language calls "inaneants," and the world dub "idiots"—though it is rather hard hard to find an "idiot" a person who takes no part in political life, should be compelled to become synonymous with a brainless imbecile.

We are all, however, more or less mad—most of us, much rather less, if we have only some fixed scale to measure by. Unfortunately, each man makes himself his own standard of sanity, and classifies all his neighbour's behaviour as they cross or fall short of him. Hence arises the supremely benevolent pity, which many inmates of lunatic asylums have for their visiting physician. "The poor man," they tell each other, "is quite mad; though, as a kind of afterthought, 'you are just as he is,' and the wardens have come to take and talk the hands out of each other's hair. Burton, who wrote a monograph of some thousand quarto pages upon the form of insanity, and was on that account considered mad by his grateful friends, ought to be good authority on the subject, and he flourishes all the Englishmen of his day, as being hopelessly forsaken, if they only knew it. They were, he said, like the men who heard Astophor's horn and straightway fell mad; like the wayworn of his court. The Emperor thought the count of the Maréchal Ney "too free for," which gives one an unwholesome desire to know what the Maréchal could possibly have known. The Maréchal could, possibly, have been doing. Madame de Staél engaged Madame de Staél (and no wonder) by saying, "Si Madame de Staél, avait été élue, elle aurait été très supérieure." Talleyrand and Louis XVIII. used to have irreverent jokes on Sunday afternoon, which was very ungrateful conduct in that monarch. Otherwise Louis XVIII. was very agreeable and well read, particularly well acquainted with Horace, and extremely proud of his beauty, and of the grace with which he took off and put on his hat. In this respect his Majesty considered himself the most accomplished man in his own dominions. Napoleon, oddly enough, was very fond of theology. So far there was a certain resemblance between the Emperor and Lord Byron. He kept three bishops with whom he used to argue on very serious and difficult topics. This was almost unpalatable luxury, and it was how self-indulgent the Emperor was, and could afford to be, that not one of the three bishops could satisfy his curiosity about divine things. Talleyrand admitted that he himself was not wholly destitute of religious belief; so open was the mind of this really clever man. In earlier days he had some very odd experience of revolutionary society. He was at a meeting of the Directives when Barras gave Garot the list of the he was tortured, not corporally, and Barras replied in this style of an unpolished coo, beaver: "I had never seen anything like it," said Talleyrand, as illustrating his thought, are:

"Oh! many a shaft of random vent finds mark the arched little nests."

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